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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography offers sources and references related to community education. Particular emphasis is placed on the education of adults. Some topics also covered are: (1) assessing educational needs and resources in the community; (2) obtaining financial assistance for community educational projects; (3) training the community educator; (4) the relationship between the community and the local public schools; (5) community colleges; (6) solving the problems of the community through educational programs; (7) administering community programs; (8) finding and using space for community education programs; (9) developing a curriculum for adults; and (10) community resources for senior citizens. (JD)

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COMMUNITY EDUCATION
A Selected Annotated Bibliography
1977-79

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A Brief Statement About the Bibliography

This bibliography was compiled in an effort to assemble recent (1977-79) sources and references related to community education; it should not be considered complete and comprehensive. For earlier sources and references, the reader can have available the "Catalog of Resource Material on Community Education" prepared by the Federal Community Education Clearinghouse and can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 70402.

The bibliography is listed in alphabetical order with a brief comment about each reference. Only resources that are clearly related to community education are included.

Agruso, Victor. Learning in the Late Years
New York: Academic Press, 1978.

The book provides the reader with an understanding of the empirical research reported in the gerontological literature and illuminates the theories out of which experimentation emanates. It deals with the constructs of learning, memory and intelligence. Chapter five deals with education and the older learner.

Apps, Jerold. Study Skills for Those Adults Returning to School,
New York: McGraw Hill Book Co., 1978.

A book for community educators to use in helping adults learn. Topics covered include learning how to learn, taking notes, listening, and taking examinations, improving reading ability, becoming a better writer, improving thinking ability, vocabulary building and how to use resources effectively.

Baer, Nancy. Assessing the Educational Needs and Resources of Older Adults, A Model Guidebook, Trenton, New Jersey, Department of Community Affairs, 1977.

The guidebook describes ways and means by which to conduct assessments of the needs of older people. In it one finds how to develop a program for assessment including a form for surveying organizations on the level of senior citizen involvement and a form for surveying senior citizens.

Baille, Susan. Grassroots Grantsmanship,
New York: Center for Community Education, Syracuse University, 1977.

The author describes the qualities of a good proposal for funding. Current funding sources are listed including government and foundations. Steps in proposal development and activities to follow after funding or rejection of proposals are included.

Bakshis, Robert D. Getting It Together: Serving the Adult Community,
Community College Frontiers, 1979 (Winter). 1 (2) 48-49.

The author describes a community needs assessment survey. The survey was used to advertise existing programs, public relations purposes and to measure the need for existing or expanded educational and leisure activities.

Barron, Daniel. Role of the school media program and specialist in community education. School Media Quarterly, 1978, (Fall) 7 (1) 12-18.

The author presents a rationale for the role of the school media program and staff in community education.

Berridge, Robert I., et al. Training the Community Educator: A Case Study Approach, Midland, MI, Pendell Publishing Co., 1977.

The book presents the subject matter in a case format including planning and implementing community education programs, staffing, coordination, policy and procedure, finance, leadership, and evaluation.

Boyd, John. Community Education and Urban Schools, New York, Longman, Inc., 1977.

A brief book with its major purpose the comparison of the British community education movement with the compensatory/deficit model of education. It analyzes efforts grounded in compensatory education, community participation in education, curriculum development for inner city schools and social reform via the schools.

Brooks, Andree. Sharing: A Solution to Excess Space, Teacher, 1979 (February), 96 (6) 59-60.

The author presents a rationale for allowing the community to use vacant elementary classrooms during the school day. Existing programs are mentioned and potential benefits and problems are noted.

Burbach, Harold J., Decker, Larry E. (Ed). Planning and Assessment in Community Education, Midland, MI: Pendell Publishing Co., 1977.

Ten contributing evaluation and research specialists detail how the procedure and principles of behavioral sciences can be applied to community education research. The compilation combines both theory and practice and "how to do it" instructions. Bibliography included.

Ciavarells, Michael A. Community Education Funding Guide, Shippensburg State College, Community Center for Community Education, 1977.

A comprehensive survey of federal funding sources for community education. Foundations are listed. Community education program and process components are also listed. Included are mental retardation, juvenile delinquency, senior citizens programs, community development, and adult education. Federal funding programs are described with information on eligibility requirements and objectives.

Clark, Phillip A. Community Education and Its Major Components, Journal of Teacher Education, 1977, (July-August) 28 (4) pp. 5-8

The author describes the major components of community education and the misconceptions are discussed.

Cohen, Milton. Adult Students in Public School Classes, Clearing House, 1979 (February) 52 (6) pp. 272-275.

The School of All Ages (SFAA) has local adults with various academic levels from non-readers through high school in a regular K-12 program. The coordinators role is outlined. Advantages and disadvantages of joint classes for adults and children are stated.

Cwick, Peter, et al. Community College - Community School Cooperation, Alexandria, VA. American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, 1977.

The monograph deals with interagency cooperation between four community colleges and their school districts. Described in the monograph are joint program offerings, staff use, administration, and community involvement.

Decker, Larry E.; Decker, Virginia A. (Ed). Administrators' and Policy Makers' Views of Community Education. Charlottesville, VA, Mid-Atlantic Center for Community Education, 1977.

Administrators, state governors, and a park and recreation director present their views on the current and future trends on community education.

Deaver, Phillip. Violence and Vandalism In The Schools: The Problem and How To Address It. Flint, MI, National Community Education Association, 1977.

The monograph emphasizes the role of community education in solution of school violence. It discusses the scope and causes of school violence. Increased citizen and community use of facilities and school responsiveness to community needs are suggested.

Denton, William H. Rebuilding a sense of community in a disintegrated neighborhood. Community Education Journal, 1978 (October) 6 (2) pp. 16-17.

Rebuilding a community can be a slow process. The author presents a case study on how a community educator can get involved to help facilitate internal growth and development.

Druean, Greg. Citizen Participation Handbook: Four Case Studies, Rockville, MD. Federal Community Education Clearinghouse Informatics, Inc., 1977.

A citizen's participation handbook for the practitioner who wants to expand citizen participation in his or her community education program. Case studies of four districts are presented: Blanding, Utah, a rural area; Hazel Park, Michigan, a suburban area; Minneapolis, MN, a metropolitan area; and Kanawha County, West Virginia, a rural-urban area. Citizens' involvement in each of the districts is described including, program effectiveness and recommendations for implementing similar activities in other districts.

Fletcher, Suzanne M., et al. Community Education in Community Colleges: Today and Tomorrow, Community Services Catalyst, 1977 (Spring) 7 (1) pp. 10-15.

The report of the results of the HACJC Center for Community Education survey of 1,275 two year institutions to measure community education-community services. The study includes nature of respondents, cooperative efforts with other agencies, staffing of programs and types and kinds of community education programs.

Fried, Robby. Citizen Participation: Who Participates? Who decides? Community Education Journal, 1978 (December) 6 (3) pp. 8-10.

The author distinguishes between illusion and reality of power sharing in implementing community participation in education.

Furter, Pierre. The Planner and Lifelong Education, New York: Distributed by Unpup., 1977.

The primary purpose of this source is to critically examine where lifelong education has been and how it can be effectively put into practice. The author also examines the basic characteristics of lifelong education which include the democratization of education through participation. Recurrent education is also reviewed in depth.

Gillet, Nicholas. The advantages of community schools. The New Era, 1979 (May-June) 60 (3) pp. 87-90.

Advantages of community schools are identified.

Gillispie, Tim. The Question: To Raze or to Restore, American Education, 1978, (August-September) 14 (7) pp. 6-10.

The author gives several examples on how the preservation and uses of unused school buildings can be economically and socially sound. Information of federal grants for conversion of unused school buildings to community education and activities centers is included.

Hager, Donna L. Community Involvement for Classroom Teachers, Charlottesville, VA, Community Collaborators, P. O. Box 5429, 1977.

The monograph provides the classroom teacher with techniques to involve parents and the community in the classroom. Home visitations are discussed. Research findings are cited which link parent involvement with higher student achievement and a consequent reduction in the rate of violence and vandalism.

Hawkins, Harold L. Appraisal Guide for School Facilities, Midland, MI, Pendell Publishing Co., 1977.

The book provides help in determining the suitability of school buildings for use by various community programs. Categories include site, structural and mechanical aspects, building environment, safety, space utilization, and maintenance ability.

Hickey, Howard W. Community Education's Implications for Teaching. Journal of Teacher Education, 1977 (July-August) 28 (4) pp. 19-20.

In order for teachers to accept the concept of community education, they must understand what it can do for them in the classroom and helping students. The author describes community education in the K-12 classroom. The involvement of citizens, adult volunteers in the classroom and student involvement in the community are discussed.

Jensen, Carl; Sayers, Susan. State-wide public involvement: A Utah Priority for Community Education. Community Education Journal, 1978 (December) 6 (3) pp. 21-23.

The authors describe a training program for involving the public in education decision making. Involved were community education coordinators, elementary and secondary principals, and members of the state education agency.

Kaplan, Leonard, Ed., Community Education Survival Talk for Educators, Journal of Teacher Education, 1977 (July-August) 28 (4) pp. 56-57.

The education of the child is not the sole responsibility of the school but rather a joint responsibility between the home, school and community, according to the author.

Kaplan, Michael H., Tune, Robert D. Citizens in Public Education: Five Levels of Participation, Community Education Journal, 1978 (December) 6 (3) pp. 14-16.

The authors indicate five levels of participation by citizens ranging from citizens support of decisions already made to where citizens control the schools. Educators fear the top level the most.

Kaplan, Michael H.; Warden, John. Community Education Perspective: Selections From the Community Education Journal, Midland, MI, Pendall Publishing Co., 1978.

The authors selected twenty-nine articles from the Community Education Journal and compiled them into one book. The authors provide the reader with identifying emerging trends, review the specific selections, and present challenges for reader consideration. The seven major topics are: conceptual and historical perspectives, interagency perspectives, community involvement perspectives, educational curricular perspectives, planning and implementation perspectives, community educator coordinator perspectives, and evaluation perspectives.

Kaplan, Michael H. Community Education: Conceptual and Regional Aspects, Rural Development Research and Education, 1978 (Spring) 2 (1) pp. 13-16.

The community education concept is defined in terms of increased school community relations and use of facilities, integrated K-12 curriculum, community involvement, programs and services for all age groups, and interagency coordination. The possibilities for community education centers and programs in rural areas are discussed.

Killian, Michael G. Community Power Structure and the Beginning Community Educator, Community Education Journal, 1978 (December) 6 (3) pp. 28-31.

The power structure of the community must be understood and become involved in order for the community educator to achieve success in the community. Community leaders must be shown how community education will help their community.

Kimbrough, Ralph. Community Education: Implication for Collegiate Teacher Education, Journal of Teacher Education, 1977 (July-August) 28 (4) pp. 25-27.

Education is not school centered and cannot solve all social problems on its own. Therefore, teacher educators are to draw on the other social sciences to develop community leadership; to help teachers learn how to participate effectively with other institutional leaders in the solution of pressing educational and social problems.

Kliminski, George; Mullet, Sherry. Community Education: A Concept Come of Age, CEFP Journal, 1978 (September-October) 16 (5) pp. 6-7

The authors point out that all education agencies provide for people's educational needs through the broad approach concept of community education.

Krox, Alan B. Adult Development and Learning, San Francisco; Jossey-Bass, 1977.

An excellent source of scientific information on individual growth and competence in the adult years, seen in relation to a program of adult education. The book provides a selective but comprehensive overview of tested knowledge about adult development and learning in a form useful to people who help adults adapt, learn and grow.

Leu, Donald J. The Changing Planning Process for Planning Future Forms of Community Education, CEFP Journal, 1978 (September-October) 16 (5) pp. 11-14.

The author indicates that a "plan for planning" develops mutual trust and respect, saves money and time, and leads to creative products.

Lombardi, John. An ERIC Review: Community Education: Threat to Collegiality, Community College Review, 1978 (Summer) 6 (1) pp. 40-49.

The author examines community education and its various components including adult basic education, adult education, continuing education and community services and points out that these activities and programs have grown more rapidly during the last ten years than those of transfer and occupational education.

Mid-Atlantic Center for Community Education. Community Education Library and Reference Index, First Edition. Virginia University, Charlottesville ERIC, Ed. 175-009.

Although the sources listed may only be used at the University, the compilation of sources is excellent with publication dates through 1977.

Minzey, Jack D.; LeTarte, Clyde. Community Education: From Program to Process, Midland, MI, Pendell Publishing Co., 1979.

Up-to-date textbook in community education. It defines the concept with clarity. The text explains how community education can be implemented. Contents include the community education concept, initiating and developing community education, program development, staffing, economic considerations, planning for faculty improvement, evaluation and the future for community education.

Minzey, Jack D.; LeTarte, Clyde E. Community Education--Where to Now, Journal of Teacher Education, 1977 (July-August) 28 (4) pp. 28-31.

The author traces the community education concept from the Flint model to the emphases on the process to meet current needs of society. The role of the school in community education is discussed as a vehicle for a major impact on the entire society through expansion of the K-12 and adult education opportunities in cultural, educational and recreational pursuits.

Newberry, J. R. The School, the Locality and Citizens' Needs, Peabody Journal of Education, 1977 (Oct) 55 (1) pp. 63-67.

Many public schools are out of date in providing for contemporary needs of the community. Community-directed education is one way in which these needs could be met.

Olsen, Edward G. Teachers Role in Life-centering the Curriculum, Journal of Teacher Education, 1977. (July-August) 28 (4) pp. 17-18.

Teachers need to be active in community activities as teachers and citizens of the community to learn of its problems and prospects. This will help expand the curriculum in the classroom and involve students in community activities.

Olsen, Edward G.; Clark, Phillip A. Life-Centering Education, Midland, MI., Pendell Publishing Co., 1977.

The book provides the reader with a life centered curriculum, a functional youth curriculum, utilizing personal interests of the student as motivators built around the disciplines. The contents of the book includes an overview and critique of community school development and strategies for educational change through school leadership and curriculum.

Ovard, Glen; Kirschenstein, Joel. A Community Advisory Council Committee Helps Plan a New School, Community Education Journal, 1979 (September) 7 (1) pp. 31-32.

A success story of community involvement through an advisory council that was involved in purchasing a school site.

Paddock, Susan. Data Collection in Community Education. Community Education Journal, 1978 (October) 6 (2) pp. 14-15.

A study made in the State of Arizona that provides baseline data about community education.

Parry, David L. Time Management for Community Education Administration, Community Education Journal, 1979 (September) 7 (1) pp. 14-15.

The author presents findings of a study that identified time masters and recommends techniques that will help administrators of community education function better.

Reidy, Robert J., Jr., et al. The Community School: One Model of Participatory Management, Community Education Journal, 1978 (December) 6 (3) pp. 11-13.

The authors advocate a group structure or advisory council model so that all persons or groups within the school community can have impact into the goals of the organization and so that the needs of the school and members of the school community are met and balanced as to need.

Ringers, Joseph. Interagency projects - a challenge for planners (but well worth the effort), CEFP Journal, 1978 (September-October) 16 (5) pp. 8-9.

Cooperative use of facilities are described. Sharing of facilities maximizes use of limited resources. Problems inherent in joint use of facilities are described and how planning can help resolve these problems.

Reithmiller, Peggy Miller. The limitations of community education (and a vision of what it might become). Community Education Journal, 1979 (March) 6 (4) pp. 13-15.

A look into the future. All members of the community will be provided an education through the public school system.

Sandberg, John; Weaver, Donald. Teachers as Community Educators: Training in Teacher Education Colleges, Journal of Teacher Education, 1977 (July-August) 28 (4) pp. 9-12.

The author exhorts colleges of teacher education to give consideration in providing training programs to prepare community educators. Leadership for community educators is described. Skills needed are listed. Colleges should also inform prospective teachers and school administrators of the potential of community education.

Schmitt, Donna M.; Weaver, Donald C. Leadership For Community Empowerment: A Source Book, Midland, MI., Pendell Publishing Co., 1979.

A book of readings which attempts to analyze various aspects of community education leadership. The book is divided into five parts. Part one concerns itself largely with the philosophy of community education. Part two delves into competency based training programs, leadership styles, leadership roles, and leadership behavior. Part three discusses the community and the political skills necessary on the part of the community educator. Part four examines strategies for community education leadership. Part five reviews state and federal efforts and the Mott Foundation in the development of community education.

Sexton, Michael J.; Killian, Michael G. To Combat Vandalism: Do You Build Senses or Bridges, NASSP Bulletin, 1979, (February) 63 (424) pp. 19-26.

Vandalism can be overcome by marshalling the resources of the entire community.

Skines, Robert E.; Carlyle, Carolyn. CAL Community School - Small, Rural, and Good, Phi Delta Kappan, 1979 (April) 60 (8) pp. 589-93.

The authors describe a very small school district in Iowa and its relationship to the community.

Skirk, John. Public Librarians Look at Community Education: What Is The Role?, School Media Quarterly, 1978, (Fall) 7 (1) pp. 19-24.

The author discusses the historic and contemporary involvement of public libraries with community education. He stresses the need for cooperation among libraries and other community agencies.

Smith, Eric C.; Namie, David. Involving the Senior Citizen, Midland, MI, Pendell Publishing Co., 1977.

In this source, the authors focus on the potential of community education in meeting the needs of older adults, the authors dispell several myths about the older adult by providing factual and statistical information. Basic needs of older adults are discussed. A brief section discusses a program development model. It lists a sampling of resources on aging including state offices, various retirement associations, books, periodicals, audio visual materials and federal programs.

Southwest Regional Center For Community Education Development. Report of the Project to Assess Needed Competencies in Community Education, Tempe, Arizona, Arizona State University, 1977.

The report of the project assessed the competencies to administer community education programs. The competency ratings used in the study are included. Lists of competencies for superintendents, principals, district community education coordinators, community education directors, state education agency personnel and university teachers are provided.

Steele, Marilyn. Enrolling Community Support, Journal of Research and Development in Education, 1978 (Winter) 11 (2) pp. 84-94.

The author defines the concept "community education". She discusses how community schools can help reduce school vandalism and how student cooperation can be gained in community education. Two studies are provided.

Tremper, Paul. Community Education: A National Perspective, CEFP Journal, 1978 (September-October) 16 (5) pp. 4-5.

The source discusses factors which have influenced the rapid growth of community education can be attributed to the declining school enrollments, increased adult leisure time, and concern over duplication of effort by community agencies.

Watkins, William. Administrative Guidelines for Community Use Physical Education and Recreational Facilities, Journal of Physical Education and Recreation, 1978 (October) 49 (8) p. 32

The author suggests five stages as administrative guidelines in the use of facilities. These are legal knowledge, planning, written board policy, application and written priority-use policy.

West, Philip T. The Leadership Prerogative in Community Education, Planning and Change, 1977 (Summer-Fall) 8 (2-3) pp. 67-74.

The educational and community organizations must become involved in a collaborative relationship if maximum benefits are to be gained from community education. The closer relationship could become a reality to a greater extent if state mandates and funding requirements would require closer collaboration.

West, Philip T.; West, Joan E. The Perimeters of Process, Planning and Change, 1978 (Winter) 9 (4) pp. 218-223.

The author explains the process of community education and how this important aspect in community education is often overloaded.

West, Philip T. The PR Prospects for Community Education, Planning and Change, 1977 (Winter) 8 (4) pp. 212-217.

In order for the community education process to work, meaningful involvement by the community is essential. Only by involving the community and school can answers be found to the contemporary problems of mutual concern and to plan for the future opportunities in the community.

Wood, George S.; Young, Malcolm. The National Evaluation: Some Findings, Implications, and Uses, Community Education Journal, 1979 (March) 6 (4) pp. 3-7.

An evaluation of twenty-seven federally supported community education projects. These projects were visited and a total of 1,246 people interviewed.

1977 Presidential Address. An Anthropological Framework for Community Education: Towards A Proactive Anthropology, Anthropology and Education Quarterly, 1979 (summer) 10 (2) pp. 109-122.

Educators interested in community education have a similar perspective to that of anthropologists. Therefore these two groups should work together in changing institutions involved in education and socialization.